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PA 630 Federal Extension Service, in cooperation with Foreign Agricultural Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture

Food for Peace
Helps Feed
92
MILLION
HUNGRY
PEOPLE



FOOD FOR PEACE

DONATIONS FEED THE HUNGRY . . .

Food for Peace, a vast program of U.S. food assistance, puts U.S. agricultural abundance to work building a better world. It is feeding the hungry . . . creating jobs . . . paying wages . . . paying U.S. expenses abroad . . . and building new appetites and future commercial markets.



Three-fourths of Food for Peace donations go to hungry children, such as these youngsters in a Hong Kong orphanage.

It does these things through food donations and through food sales to countries for their own currencies. This is authorized by Public Law 480, the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954.

The first challenge of Food for Peace is to feed the hungry. This is being done. Every day, 92 million people in more than 100 countries get at least part of their food under this program.

Food donations to needy people in foreign lands last year alone totaled \$341 million. Much of this food went to victims of disasters. After an earthquake in Iran, for example, 17 million pounds of food was distributed to 15,000 families in 200 villages.

Children are the main target of food donations. School lunches have already doubled school attendance in Bolivia and Peru. Throughout Latin America one out of four school-age children now gets U.S. food donations.

When hunger strikes anywhere in the Free World, U.S. food is rushed to the scene, bringing new life and hope to the ill-fed and suffering.

SALES PROMOTE DEVELOPMENT . . .



Food for Peace is helping to pay wages of workmen on many public works projects, like this dam in India.

The real goal of Food for Peace is not to maintain breadlines but to eliminate basic causes of hunger through economic development. Much of the foreign currency received from Food for Peace shipments is loaned or granted back to the country for such projects as building schools, irrigation systems, power plants, and highways. Food is also used directly to help pay the wages of more than half a million workers in 19 countries—many of them formerly out of work.

Under the food-for-wages program, 30,000 previously jobless Moroccans—paid primarily with U.S. wheat—built 1,200 new schoolhouses and 600 teachers' residences. In Tunisia, a mountain that lay barren for centuries is now blanketed with young trees, planted by workmen paid partly in food from American farms.

Of the \$1.2 billion in foreign currency received from Food for Peace sales in fiscal 1963, \$746 million was loaned to foreign governments for economic development projects; economic development grants amounted to \$55 million; and loans to private enterprise for business development and trade expansion totaled \$81 million.

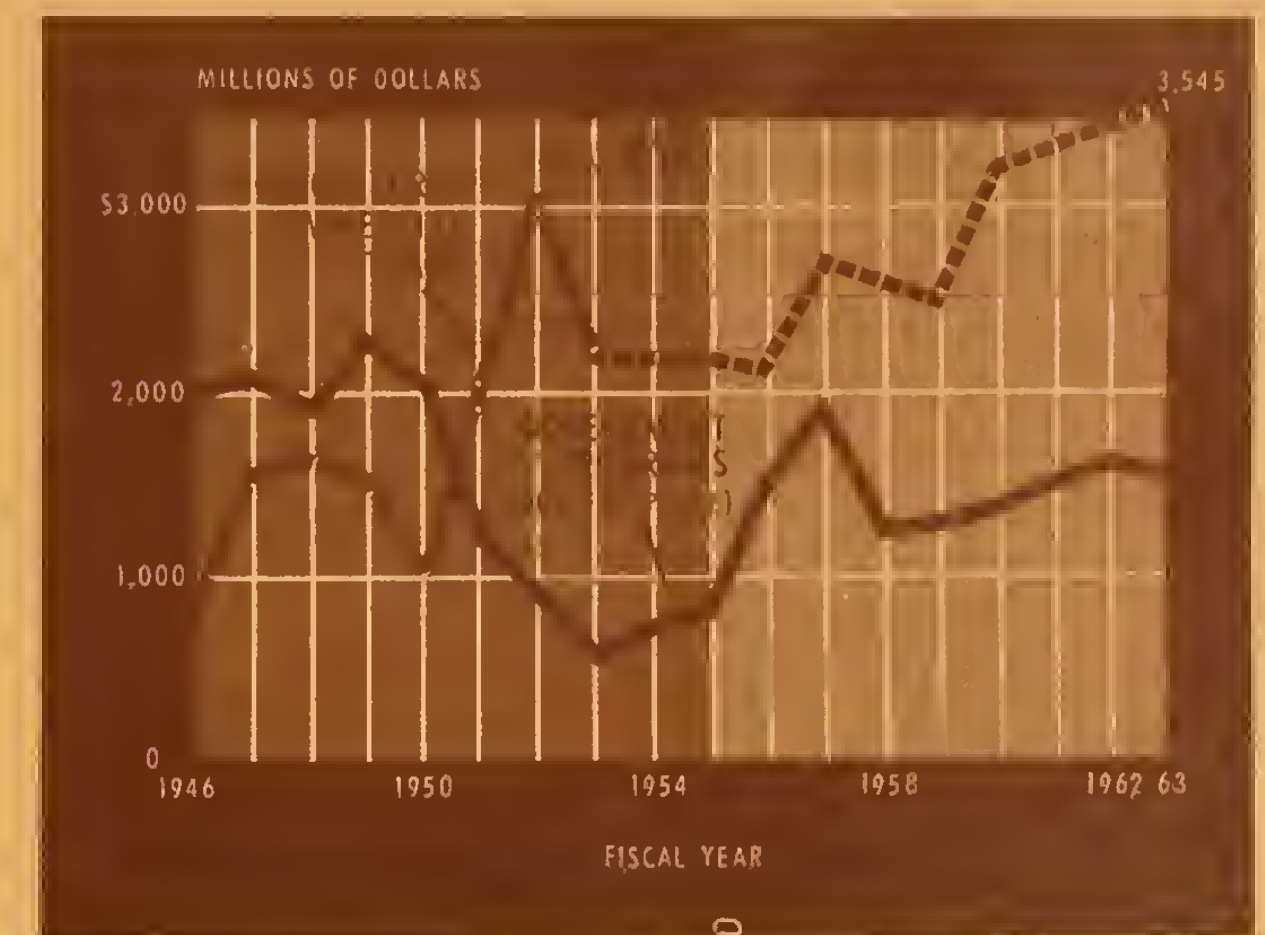
Through economic development, Food for Peace creates new strength in the free world.

BUILDS CASH MARKETS ABROAD . . .

Food for Peace is opening doors to new markets. Spain, for example, first bought soybean oil under the Food for Peace program, paying in Spanish pesetas. The Spanish people learned more about its uses, and today they are our largest cash customers for soybean oil. Last year they bought \$50 million worth.

Japan was a large early recipient of Food for Peace shipments. Japanese Minister of Agriculture Munenori Akagi says: "U.S. food shipments brought my country back from the brink of mass starvation, put a brake on inflation and paved the way for reconstruction of industry." Japan is now the largest cash customer for U.S. farm products.

Food for Peace stimulates economic progress in more than 100 nations throughout the world. Many countries that buy U.S. farm products on special terms under the Food for Peace program are becoming better dollar markets. Israel, Greece, and Formosa are doing more cash business with us. Other nations who are unable to pay cash today are potential dollar buyers for the future.



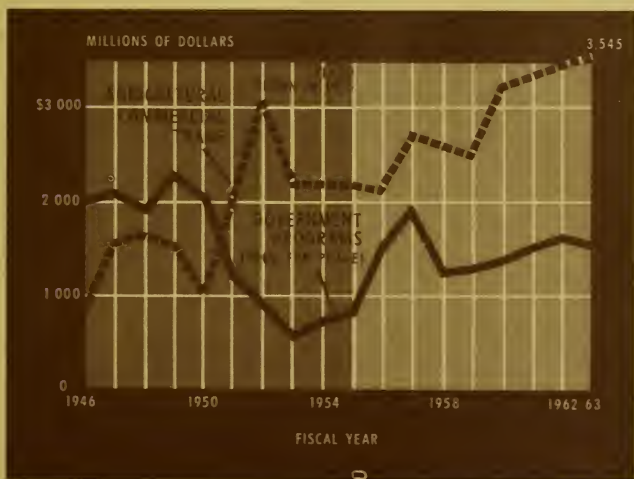
Food for Peace shipments today are just slightly more than in 1956. During this same period, commercial exports have jumped from \$2.1 billion to more than \$3.5 billion.

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BUILDS A BETTER WORLD . . .

Hungry people make poor citizens. They are unhealthy, unproductive. It's estimated that at least half of the world's people are in this category. That's more than 1.5 billion people.



In India, a scientist tests blood samples during a Food for Peace sponsored effort to wipe out malaria, a disease which caused a million deaths a year just a decade ago.

Since Food for Peace went into operation in 1954, food shipments have totaled more than \$12 billion. Wheat shipments alone have been 3 billion bushels, enough to make 67 loaves of bread for each of the 3 billion men, women, and children in the world.

We are sending overseas the equivalent of three 10,000-ton shiploads of food a day—every day. This amounts to some \$1.6 billion each year.

In India, local currencies from Food for Peace are helping wipe out malaria, expand university facilities, build highways, and provide electric power to homes and industry. In Pakistan, Food for Peace helped build 2,000 school buildings. In Liberia, it is building fisheries to increase food proteins.

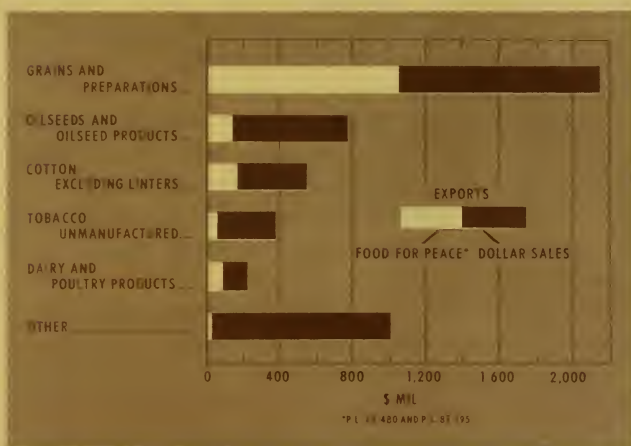
These projects, and thousands more, make Food for Peace one of the great weapons against the twin foes of mankind—hunger and poverty. Food for Peace is helping people to help themselves—to better schools . . . better communities . . . better crops . . . better health . . . a better life . . . and a better world.

BOOSTS U.S. FARM ECONOMY . . .

Food for Peace creates an *additional* market for \$1.5 billion worth annually of the U.S. farm products in greatest abundance. For some farmers, Food for Peace sales are especially important:

- Three-fourths of our \$879 million wheat and flour exports in fiscal 1963 moved under Food for Peace.
- More than half of our \$88 million rice exports were accounted for by Food for Peace shipments.
- Other U.S. commodities shipped under Food for Peace and their percent of total exports of that commodity: Cotton, \$162 million, 33 percent; oilseeds and products, \$106 million, 13 percent; nonfat dry milk, \$69 million, 78 percent; and corn, \$60 million, 12 percent.

FOOD FOR PEACE ACCOUNTS FOR LARGE SHARE OF MANY COMMODITY EXPORTS



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